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- No. 22. Spikelet of *Hordeum jubatum*. Dry.
- No. 23. Same in water three hours.
- No. 24. *Solidago Canadensis*. Dry.
- No. 25. Same immersed in water five minutes.
- No. 26. Calyx of *Brunella vulgaris*. Dry.
- No. 27. The same wet.
- No. 28. Calyx of *Monarda fistulosa*, showing slits near the base.
- No. 29. The same seen from above when dry.
- No. 30. The same when wet.
- No. 31. Achenia of *Cnicus altissimus*. Dry.
- No. 32. The same wet.
- No. 33. *Dictamnus Fraxinella*. Dry.
- No. 34. The same immersed in water fifteen minutes.
- No. 35. *Viola palmata* var. *cucullata*. Very wet.
- No. 36. Same drying out.
- No. 37. Same very dry.
- No. 38. Portion of spike of *Polygonum Virginianum*, showing fruit.
- No. 39. Same, showing arrangement of fruit enlarged.
- Ny. 40. End view of fruit with persistent styles.
- No. 41. Styles enlarged.
- No. 42. Side view of pedicel, showing peculiar modes of attachment.
- No. 43. Front view of the same.

Notes from Pennsylvania.

At my solicitation, J. K. Small and A. A. Heller, students of Franklin and Marshall College, visited Lycoming County, Penn., on the 20th of last August, in order to search for *Asplenium fontanum*, L. along Lycoming Creek, where it was found by McMinn. The cliffs on the east side of the stream were explored for a distance of twelve miles, but without success. Those on the west side, not easily accessible on account of high water, were left for future examination.

From this point the young botanists proceeded to Luzerne County and spent the two following days about one of those little lakes or ponds, so common on the great mountain-plateau of N. E. Pennsylvania. Here they obtained a fine prize in *Aster concinnus*, Willd., and, had they then been aware of the fact, would have brought away a full supply. Mr. McMinn (not "Minn," as printed in the Synoptical Flora) was a civil engineer, who resided many years in Williamsport and collected the rarer plants of the region round about that city, as well as of the counties further west. He was the first, after the time of Muhlenberg, to meet with this *Aster* in its native haunts, and

from him specimens reached H. Cosson of Paris, one of which came into the hands of Dr. Gray and is now at Cambridge. Later, it was found by Prof. Harvey in Arkansas. And, last of all, I had the good fortune to discover it not long since amongst unnamed species in the herbarium of Mr. E. A. Rau of Bethlehem, Pa. The specimens, five in number, were brought by his cousin, Mr. Robert Rau, from Moraviantown, Canada, eighty miles west of Niagara Falls.

Of the other plants gathered at the little lake, the most noteworthy are *Juncus pelocarpus* (known before as existing in Pennsylvania in a single bog of Monroe County), *Eleocharis olivacea* (new to the State) and, strangest of all, an *Artemisia* which closely resembles the European *A. Pontica*, but cannot be determined positively for lack of flowers. A foot or less in height, it covers a space of several rods square on the bank of the lake shore, in the heart of the wilderness, remote from fields, farm-houses and roads of any kind. How it was ever carried to such an out-of-the-way spot is a problem very hard to solve. The same thing, in the same condition, was collected by me, some years ago, on an embankment of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad below Frenchtown, N. J., but its occurrence there can easily be accounted for.

THOS. C. PORTER.

Botanical Notes.

Is Solidago serotina, Ait. var. *gigantea*, A. Gray, a Hybrid? During the autumn, I collected seeds of *Solidago serotina*, Ait. var. *gigantea*, A. Gray, near Ithaca. In examining them with a view to selecting some of them to plant, they were all found to be infertile. The achenia were, to all external appearances, perfectly developed, but no embryo was found in any of them. So far as it goes this may be evidence of this variety being a cross between two other species, although it by no means proves it to be so. The plant is intermediate between *S. serotina*, Ait. and *S. Canadensis*, L. I have carefully examined specimens of both species and have failed to detect any character in the variety which may not be found in one of the species. Moreover, both of the species grow with the variety. To prove by direct crossing that one species crossed with the other will produce the variety, would be the only way in which to prove absolutely